

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE GREAT WANT.

From the N. Y. Times. The discussion of the needs and duties of the Republican party, here and throughout the State, is eliciting much useful thought. It is quite evident from the expressions of opinion which we from day to day reproduce, that the causes of party demoralization and defeat in this city are at length understood, and that the necessity of reorganization begins to be appreciated by those who alone have power to effect it.

"What we want, as a party, above everything else, both in the city and the country," remarks the Newburg Journal, "is a little more honesty among leaders and toleration everywhere." The truth could not be more tersely stated. The party in this city has been run in the interest of combinations of individuals, who, by sheer impudence and pertinacity, have secured for themselves a position of leadership by the possession of popular respect, are they justified in claiming the prominent positions they have held. By persistent bullying and intriguing, however, they have contrived, year after year, to be intrusted with the party management, and this power they have used for corrupt personal purposes.

Now, the ability of these schemers and jobbers to manipulate conventions and promote their own ends has been in good part derived from the prevalence of an intolerant spirit. They have profited by an inclination to judge harshly of the motives and conduct of every man who saw passing questions from some other angle of vision than their own. The possibility of reconciling varying shades of opinion with fidelity to the same governing standard of right and duty, they studiously ignored. There were differences, and all who differed with them were wrong—not simply wrong as a matter of speculation or judgment, but wrong in principle and aim. A fashion at once so unfortunate and unjust had been impossible but for the excitement of the war period. Nothing, however, could have been more favorable to the game of worthless aspirants for leadership, who, by constantly acting on Horne Tooke's definition of orthodox, contrived to fix the stigma of heresy on every Republican who refused to do homage to their pretensions.

The Newburg Journal, therefore, is right. The great want of the party, aside from the practical details of local organization, is "a little more honesty among leaders, and toleration everywhere." And there must be greater toleration or the best guarantee of greater honesty will be wanting. The latter will be possible only when the intelligence and character of the whole party are made available; and these will not be available until the impudent wire-pullers who would constitute their bests the dogmas of the party to be implicitly accepted and obeyed, without reference to their bearing upon the principles and fortunes of the party, are formally deposed. We have seen in this city the most trustworthy Republicans branded as enemies, and their excommunication demanded, simply because they refused compliance with the sinister requirements of ward politicians, who care nothing for the party except as an agency for distributing offices. And the evil will again and again recur until good sense overcomes knavery, and Republicans are judged by their relation to the understood principles and the legitimate objects of the party—not by the praise or censure of those who at this moment have the management of its organization in this city.

The time is propitious for a change which is essential to the usefulness of the party here. With the completion of reconstruction, the causes of many troubles will disappear. The nomination of Grant made Republicans a unit on national questions, and the happy progress of the policy he was elected to execute is an assurance of its continued harmony. Events have obliterated all that was real in the distinction between "radical" and "conservative." Controversies which once divided them have culminated in measures that are satisfactory to all. Prevailing habits of thought and expression have experienced a corresponding improvement. The toleration that is required locally, already reigns on national topics. For the first time since the war, the main body of the Republican press is laboring to achieve sectional reconciliation by the cultivation of a just and magnanimous spirit. Among newspapers, the bigots and proscriptionists are a feeble minority. The great majority, who have accepted the result in Virginia as satisfactory and are prepared to welcome similar results in Mississippi and Texas, are now disposed to cultivate the most liberal relations. Toleration in the largest sense promises to be in the ascendant.

THE QUESTION OF FUNDING THE DEBT AT LOWER INTEREST.

From the N. Y. Herald. The statement made that a great financial house at Frankfurt, Germany, had offered to loan the United States Government three hundred millions of dollars at five per cent. interest, naturally leads to reflections on the strength of the national credit, and the practicability of transforming the whole debt into one bearing a much lower rate of interest than it bears at present. It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury declined this offer, as he believes he can within a year borrow all the money he wants at four or four and a half per cent., and that he contemplates advising such a loan next winter for the purpose of paying off the Five-twenties. Then, again, it is reported that the Secretary has been informed from reliable authority that a United States bond bearing four and a quarter per cent. interest can be easily negotiated in Europe within six months.

Now we do not know how much truth or speculation there is in these reports, but they are probably true in the main, for there is no doubt the credit of our Government stands high with the shrewd and far-seeing capitalists of Europe, and is rising steadily and daily in the markets of the world. It would be strange indeed if this were not the case, as our Treasury is so plenteous that Mr. Bottwell hardly knows what to do with the money. Then the rapid liquidation of the debt during the last few months, and the vast resources and surprising increasing wealth of the country, must inspire confidence in the value of our securities. Ignorance of this country and its resources has been the only cause why our securities have not heretofore reached a much higher point in Europe. As the truth becomes known they must appreciate more and more.

Mr. Bottwell ought to be the happiest of finance ministers, for never has one been more fortunately situated. Month after month the revenue comes in like a flood tide, and he gets the credit for this gratifying state of things and for reducing the national debt with a portion of his abundant means. Nor are we disposed to say anything to lessen the credit of the Secretary, for his doing better than his predecessor, and showing a disposition to take good advice and learn. Still, he could do much more in reducing the debt and cutting off the burden of interest the country has to bear. There is no necessity of contingency likely to arise requiring more money for the current expenses of the Government than will come in from month to month and day to day. If the Treasury were empty to-morrow he would have a surplus again, for the revenue is enormous and a perpetual stream, while the payments are only at periodical and stated times. If fifty millions were applied to the purchase of the debt, that would reduce the interest and be a saving of three millions a year. If a hundred millions were so applied, six millions a year would be saved. And why not? The money lies idle. It will never be wanted for anything else, for, as was said, the incoming revenue will be more than sufficient to meet all future demands.

By using the currency on hand in this way, another good effect would be produced in making money easy. Trade would be more active, and the Wall street gamblers would have less opportunities to look up and speculate in money. As to holding a large reserve of gold to keep down the premium, that idea is exploded. It has no such effect. The premium is much more likely to be brought down by gradually disposing of the gold at regular sales, and thus diffusing it through the channels of commerce and the country. With the gradual extinguishment of the debt, and the appreciation of our securities both at home and abroad, gold will naturally go down; and with the increasing population and business of the country there will be a greater demand for currency, and it will become relatively more scarce. In other words, we should grow up to specie payments. Any action on the part of the Treasury Department or Congress, except that of extinguishing the debt as fast as possible, is unnecessary and would only prove disastrous.

With regard to reducing the interest on the debt by a process of transforming the securities and funding, the sooner this is done the better. It can be accomplished at less cost to the Government and country now than when the bonds rise higher in the market. We would rather see the debt held at home than abroad, and thereby prevent a vast drain of specie yearly to pay interest to foreigners; but if money is so much more valuable here, and the debt will be taken in Europe at four per cent. interest, let us make the best bargain we can. By all means, let the interest on the debt be reduced by some process or other. At present it is not only an enormous burden upon the people, but it locks up capital that would be employed in trade and in the development of the resources of the country; for when capitalists can get eight per cent. in currency on United States securities without trouble or taxation, they will not invest their money in other things. In every way the present high rate of interest is ruinous. We hope the Secretary of the Treasury may be prepared to submit to Congress next December some comprehensive plan for funding and liquidating the debt and for reducing the rate of interest.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

From the N. Y. World. Miss Anthony and Mrs. Norton, equal sisters in the struggle for women's rights, seem to have made simultaneously one grand discovery which we should be sorry to have to believe in, and which really is no discovery at all, but is correct or incorrect. Miss Anthony avers that she "makes her best speeches on her pillow," and Mrs. Norton that she is never "so happy in her expressions as when she lies awake at night." As an alleged matter of fact, we say that no discovery is at all. Mrs. Caudle claimed to have made a discovery ago, and her hapless spouse never disputed the claim. History is full, too, of examples which may be twisted to prove it true. According to Aristophanes, it was by a deadlock in midnight sessions that the ancient female reformers of Athens finally carried their point. And it is certainly significant that Minerva, the recognized goddess of female wisdom, should have selected the owl as her emblem. But how can Miss Anthony know anything positively on the subject? Mrs. Norton, having an audience, even though it be no better audience than a mere man, and a husband at that, may possibly feel assured of her own powers by the effect her speeches upon another. But Miss Anthony has made public profession that she not only practices nocturnal isolation as a habit, but believes in it as a holy and hygienic duty. How, then, can she assert with such confidence that her lonely efforts, made "when one is still and quiet," and "when one is still and quiet," really do transcend her public performances on the platform?

Possibly they may be more entertaining to herself, but they can give no certain guarantee of their potency over other minds and hearts. Lander sings in his sweet, high way about Robert Browning, that "There is delight in singing, though none hear Beside the singer." And this is doubtless true. But such delight is necessarily barren, so far as touches the wide, wide world. And a lady whose mission is to elevate men to a level with women (that contemptible organ of the hide-bound past, the Tribune, puts it the other way—Mrs. Norton's) should find her highest sphere, not in the evanescent ejaculations of an unfruitful soliloquy, but in the communication to her fellows of thoughts that breathe and words that burn.

This thing is important, and should be thoroughly settled. If Mrs. Norton and Miss Anthony are right, it is clear that one of the consequences of the success of the women's rights movement will be the conversion, for all political purposes, of day into night. When women take human affairs publicly in

hand, we shall, of course, insist upon their doing their very best; and if they can only do their very best, as Miss Anthony and Mrs. Norton so solemnly declare, after sundown, our legislative assemblies must follow the bad example of the British Parliament. It will be a wonderful thing for our Congressmen and Senators (the male sex well, we hope, be allowed a fair share of representative offices) to find the due discharge of their functions constrain them.

"To sit all night till broad daylight. And go home with the girls in the morning." Strange forms of parliamentary speech, too, will come then upon us. Both Mrs. Norton and Miss Anthony seem to insist upon it that the recumbent attitude which the Romans considered most favorable to digestion is necessary to the full development of the feminine powers of persuasion. It will be odd, at first, to hear the honorable Senator from Massachusetts flinging scurrilous parts of speech at the honorable Senator "on the Democratic sofa-bedstead." However, we shall get used to it, we dare say, in time. It will be inconvenient in many ways, perhaps, at first. But everything has its compensations. Legislative vigilance will be quickened. "Fat men and such as sleep o' nights" will be discouraged and discontinued, and intending Congresses so kept in awe by Congress of lean and hungry Cassinuses. And if the women keep "do their best," there is no saying but that they may eventually "Make the face of heaven so fine That all the world will be in love with night."

JAPAN AND CHINA.

From the N. Y. Tribune. There is something in our present news from Japan to give to that neglected topic high and dramatic interest. Never before have the Japanese witnessed such an event as that of the naval battle for the possession of Hakodadi. We almost experience a new sensation in reading that on the 23rd of June the navy of the Mikado, with a heavy modern armament, moved in and gave a battle of twenty-six hours to the ships and forts of the anti-Mikado general, Enomoto. Two vessels were destroyed by the forces of the Mikado, and one of their own was blown up by a shell; and though it was said that several forts and a line of earthworks were still held by General Enomoto, our special letters and dispatches, both from Japan direct and by way of Washington, give equal report of the capture of Hakodadi.

Here the war chapter of the Japanese ends for the present. But in other respects the affairs of progress in Japan are brought out in bold relief. The renunciation by the Daimios and Halimotos of their enormous feudal tenures, and the consolidation of power in the hands of the Mikado, is a project less deceptive than might have been imagined, and much nearer to generalization and accomplishment than has been conceived. Japan, for a wonder, has its own rather modernized press, in which appear the letters of a large number of Daimios who pledge themselves to a surrender of their state papers, land, and certain rights, into the power of the Mikado. To us, these letters may seem a subject in spirit, but to the slow Japanese will appear to be expressions of patriotic self-abnegation and of religious loyalty. The Prince of Ise wishes the Mikado to control all the lands of the empire, and so makes a return of his papers, his territory, and his people to the ancient government—such government, we presume, as prevailed in the good green age of Confucius, and over that benevolent philosopher rather than under him. Prince Cho-shu, leading a party of Daimios, makes offer of his substantial allegiance. But we detect the secret of this general renunciation in the confession of one of the Daimios that his lands are too extended and separate to govern, and that all classes of his retainers are demoralized; and we fancy that when the Mikado comes face to face with the work of organizing and civilizing many thousands of unruly retainers, the business of consolidation will still be a problem to him.

The contrast between the situation of China and that of Japan presents interesting features. The Japanese troops are armed with breech-loaders, and the general war service of the country has a modern armament. Lighthouses, and lightships, and hospitals have been built, and coal mines are being successfully worked in Japan. The blundering attempt to force a bad order of paper money on the people had distressed the financial situation at Yeddo, but the elements there at work were believed to be more progressive than those of native China. China, however, can boast of the remarkable arsenal and of the scientific ambition of which our correspondent treats—and here we pause. Doubtless her treatment here and there of foreigners is anything but wise or tender. Doubtless, also, the British Government have fair reason—unpopular as that reason is ever at all. Mrs. Caudle claimed to have made a discovery ago, and her hapless spouse never disputed the claim. History is full, too, of examples which may be twisted to prove it true. According to Aristophanes, it was by a deadlock in midnight sessions that the ancient female reformers of Athens finally carried their point. And it is certainly significant that Minerva, the recognized goddess of female wisdom, should have selected the owl as her emblem. But how can Miss Anthony know anything positively on the subject? Mrs. Norton, having an audience, even though it be no better audience than a mere man, and a husband at that, may possibly feel assured of her own powers by the effect her speeches upon another. But Miss Anthony has made public profession that she not only practices nocturnal isolation as a habit, but believes in it as a holy and hygienic duty. How, then, can she assert with such confidence that her lonely efforts, made "when one is still and quiet," and "when one is still and quiet," really do transcend her public performances on the platform?

THE ECLIPSE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The eclipse, as a wonderful and, so to speak, a century-blooming event, will furnish a happy occasion for the exercise of the curiosity of mankind. That curiosity delights to celebrate itself in mass, and there are odd millions round and round, and in their unanimous curiosity will be the chief event, and for whom the eclipse will be vortically eclipsed. Thousands, too, will witness the great solar experience with much the same sentiment that Mr. Micawber felt towards the "gowns," not knowing what they might be, but willing to take a pull at them. But to that soldier-minded class who have learned to see through a glass darkly, and yet with a comparative clearness of vision—to whom the high affairs of the spheres and the celestial politics are important—in short, to those who have interest in the sun not to be eclipsed by the shade of this mundane life, we commend the great phenomenon tenderly. The total eclipse of this year will occur on the 7th of August, and will be visible along a track of about 140 miles wide and more than 6000 miles long—a track which, says our solar historian, is like a narrow ribbon across North America and a portion of Asia. A large majority of us will not have the chance of viewing this total eclipse, because in New York, and in most parts of the United States, the obscuration will only cover five-sixths of the sun's disc. Whoever would see utter darkness at midday must follow the astronomer to the ribbon-track we have described.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANS YOUR HOUSE. WINNER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER. Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other. Principal Depot—No. 122 WALNUT STREET. Branch Store—No. 100 SPRING GARDEN STREET. No. 116 FRANKFORD ROAD.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL. PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!! FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES. Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases give perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, as much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and various gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its KEVOLA ING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and over all others for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given. 611th St. Phila. FERRIS & CO., 611th St. Phila. Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand. WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED. Of the most celebrated makers. FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat. Diamond and other jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and gold. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. ESTABLISHED 1828. WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM B. WAINE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, 321 Second floor, and late of No. 25 N. THIRD ST.

BLANK BOOKS. The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC. To be found in this city, is at the OLD ESTABLISHED Blank Book Manufactory OF JAS. B. SMITH & CO., No. 27 South SEVENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREHOUSES, UP STAIRS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. CHAMPAGNE—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche, Carte Rose, and Charles Farro's Grand Vin Eugene, and Via Imperial, M. Kleinman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINE. MADEIRA—Old Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIES—F. Redondo, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Cordon, and Crown. PORTS—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown. CLARETS, Fromles & Co., Montferand and Borden, Claret and Sauterne Wines. BRANDIES—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 45

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Philadelphia. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, and BOURBON WHISKIES. 528 2d St. CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 528 2d St. No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts. 1115 - HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS, No. 1115 CHESTNUT STREET. Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to \$2.25. Our Keystone Skirts, 10 to 50 springs, 60c. to \$1.40. New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c. H. W. Coley Corset, \$2.75, \$3.75, \$4.90. Buckle Corsets, from \$1 to \$7. Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from \$2.50 to \$5. Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from \$5 to \$7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady. Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to \$9.50. Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired. GIN—"Meadow Swan." WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 723 3d St. WILLIAM T. HOPKINS. ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE. THE NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES. THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD. This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper in any part of the city, as you can easily see. It is made of the purest ingredients, and is constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order, and those who desire to have something new before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe. Principal Depot—No. 122 WALNUT STREET. Branch Store—No. 100 SPRING GARDEN STREET. No. 116 FRANKFORD ROAD. F. J. ALLGRETTE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY. UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. New Open for the Reception of Guests. HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season. Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or BROWN & WOELFFER, 452m No. 27 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia. SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30. TERMS MODERATE. For rooms, terms, &c., address THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor. Carl Senta's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 811m

THE WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is unsurpassed, and THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" KNOWINGLY THE BATHING GUESTS! Apply to WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, 712m

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY. GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor. Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1899. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance by the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel. Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 623 2d St.

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor. A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all my friends. Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. 712m

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. The most desirable location on the island, being the highest point to which the wind blows. Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 712m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY. GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor. This house is situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, \$15 to \$18 per week. 623 2d St.

JOHN METZ'S INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY. Purest brands of Liquors. 722m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT OF NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open. 722m SAUEL F. HUNT, Proprietor.

WAWERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. W. J. corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom met with elsewhere. M. J. JOY, Proprietor.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. S. corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island. LEWIS REPP, Proprietor. 624m

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic) is now open for the reception of guests. T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the Hotel, there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tall Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the special use of the boarders.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. IS NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its central location, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood Street, Philadelphia. ROBERT FURBY, Lessee on the rear.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Next door to United States Hotel). CHARLES SOUDER, M. D., Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the reception of visitors. MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House. EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor. Terms to suit the times.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. IS NOW OPEN. The best location on the island, with a No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unparpassed. ALVIN SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY. SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE. Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J. PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE. Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally. Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands. H. W. FAWCETT, PROPRIETOR. 712m

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 30th. Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction. For Rooms, etc., address GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or J. H. DENNISON, MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Phila. 812m

WARREN'S MODEL COTTAGES (Opposite the Stockton Hotel), CAPE MAY, N. J. A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT, Proprietor. 623m

SEA BATHING. NATIONAL HALL, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J. This large and commodious Hall, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. FRANKS CARL, Proprietor. 624m

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J. An entirely new and beautiful hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for board, etc. 623m

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J. This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests. WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor. 623m

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May, N. J. First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean. 623m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

MAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J. Remember MAKIN'S Hotel, visitors, and to continue open the entire year heretofore. JOHN MAKIN, Proprietor. 623m

CAPE MAY—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF DORKE, Restaurant to cater to the European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 623m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. is now open for the reception of guests. Address G. REIFFEN Cape May. 623m or No. 1004 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season. J. WIENER, Proprietor. 623m

CAPE ISLAND—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE, 623m

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. NOW OPEN—Large airy elegant comfortable rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, \$15 to \$18 per week. 623m CLAFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 31st of July. Terms, \$15 to \$18 per week. 623m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL. NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. The most popular route to Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem, and all points in the LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS. Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Susquehanna Railroads. COMMODOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS. Are the specialties of this route. Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS, AT 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 1:45 and 5 P. M. ELLIS CLARK, General Agent. Tickets sold and baggage checked through Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET. FOR LONG BRANCH, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1899, LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF, 8:00 A. M. DUE 12:15 P. M. 2:00 P. M. LONG BRANCH 4:15 P. M. Fare: Philadelphia to Long Branch \$1.00 (Excursion Tickets) \$1.00 W. H. GATZMER, Agent. 723m

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS. HYGENIA HOUSE, COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware, IS NOW OPEN. This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Cape. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamer "Perry" and Friday, August, from below Arch street, every Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. 623m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, \$3 per day, \$12 to \$18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT OLEWILL, Proprietor. 624m

SUMMER RESORT. The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will receive it for visitors and families on June 1, 1899. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurbished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170. WILLIAM LEROH, Proprietor. This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 30 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. "ICE" "ICE" "ICE" THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY, ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL, always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE STREET, South of Mill river, Philadelphia. 75 1/2m CHARLES J. WOLBERT, President.